The Times-Dispatch.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1901.

Lawson's Latest.

We print elsewhere a synopsis of Thomas W. Lawson's latest article on 'Frenzied Finance." Of course, we do not commit ourselves to any of the sensational statements he makes. We give space to him, because our readers wish to know what he says. He makes sevsensational charges. The first is that the Bay State Gas Company was upon the payment by Addicks of \$300,000 the receivership was dismissed by a Delaware judge. He further charges that the money was taken to court in two dress-suit cases, and delivered to receiver and his attorney as soon as the order to dismiss was entered. He also says that H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Graver charges could not well be made and they reach out like the tentacles

Roger Foster, the attorney whom Law son accuses, says that almost every statement in which he is named, is false Dwight Bramon, the receiver mentioned, took Lawson's statement good naturedly. and said that he had no idea of instituting criminal proceedings against him. H. Rogers intimates that he will make his statement in court. In the meantime Lawson promises to continue his sensational stories, and one thing is sure, before he gets through he will have made trouble for himself or for somebody else.

The Cost of War.

Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, has offered in the House a resolution providing for the compilation of statistics showing the cost of war and war preparations in all

The New York World says that Charles Sumner undertook some investigations in to 1943 our government had spent \$246,-620,065 for all civil purposes, and in the same time, deducting the cost of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, had spent \$1 .-235,000,000 in freparation for war, plus \$400,000,000 for militia. The World adds sia is preparing to build a new navy to several big matches, which would have cost \$200,000,000. We hope that Mr. attracted the populace of the entire coun-Bartholdt's resolution will pass and that tryside, have been called off because the the statistics will be compiled. The best players refused to participate in the statement would be a powerful argument games, and would exert a powerful influence in the interest of peace. Nothing is so exthen they will abolish war.

Spurious Drugs.

Spurious drugs and counterfeit proprietary medicines for five years have methose who purchased from retail dealers, according to the official admission of Charles H. Avery, president of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the nagional association, and evidence given

Commissioner Mason The Chicago Record-Herald says that world; but, according to Professor Simon for five years the retail druggists of the Patten, it is far less pressing and im United States have fought against the Farben Fabriken, of Elberfeld Company, To-day we have no class which is always one of the largest wholesale drug houses on the ragged edge between enough for in the United States, asserting that the a bare existence and starvation. The drug trust was back of the prosecution existence of such a class in India has of mail order houses who were able to given rise to the fearful famines which furnish druggists with various drugs at have, from time to time, afflicted that greatly reduced prices and that the small-country. In China, where four hundred er dealer in high-priced drugs is being millions of people are struggling for ex-

recently charged with sending adulter- | gin of supply is so narrow that the slight-

the raids were made the druggists of history, the great position of Egypt in all been supplied by the alleged illegal mail order men, stated that the "trusts" lives of thousands of persons in peril. This brought about a meeting of the druggists' association and a radical

Charles H. Avery, president of the local association, has issued a statement, which has been sent to the druggists of the whole country.

H. Avery, president of the local Retail Druggists' Association, and Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the national association, issued a statement which has been sent to every druggist in the United

After recounting the fact that the re tailers had previously rejected as without foundation the allegation that spurious drugs and counterfelts of proprie tary products of the Farben Fabriken Company were being largely sold, the statement continues:

ously to honest pharmacists."

"The statement made by Mr. Avery and Mr. Wooten," said Secretary Bodeman, of the State Board of Pharmacy, 'is, I regret to say, true in every particular. The facts are so humiliating as to cause every Chicago pharmacists who loves his calling to bow his head in shame."

Testimony was given before Commissioner Mason that certain drugs dismen were mislabeled and might in many cases cause death.

We do not wouch for the truthfulness of these statements, but they come from what seems to be a reliable source, and

Religion in the New Century.

Ministers of the gospel in the United Oil Company, furnished the money, but States are greatly concerned over the in an indirect way. That a campaign fund irreligious spirit of the present generation. Men and women are engaged in and that the money to buy off the suit charitable work to a degree never be came out of that fund on the order of fore known, but the true spirit of reli-Rogers. Lawson also intimates that the gion is lacking among the masses. Large skirts of the court were not entirely clean. numbers of men, and even of women, seem to feel no interest whatever in religious exercises, but spend their Sunday in recreation. But in all ages there have been ups

and downs in religious exploitation. Sometimes the religious spirit has swept over the entire Christian world, and men and women have become intensely interested in the subject; then there has come a reaction. The proverb says that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and it may be that we are now on the There are some signs of such a revolution. An Associated Press dispatch from London says that there has been a remarkable spread in religious revivals, by Rev. Reuben Torrey and Charles Alexander, of Chicago. At first the movement was considered to be only one of the periodical outbursts which have appeared from time to time throughout England and Scotland, but the proportions it has now assumed are attracting that Wales is ringing with revivals and and on Sundays, some of the places of worship not being large enough to accommodate those who wish to attend. He adds that the effect of the revival is notable everywhere, and it is stated that the that the Federal government nowadays public houses are almost empty. Formerly they were crowded with miners atdirect warlike preparations, or in seven ter the working hours. Drunkenness is years more than it did in the first fifty- now almost unknown in the Rhondan Valwas circulated at the St. Louis Expo- ings are even held in the mines during sition stating that Europe now spends a work hours. The efforts of the preachers billion dollars annually for armaments also are directed against the foot-ball in time of peace, and it is said that Rus- season, which is now in full swing, and

It may be that this wave, which has started in England, will make its way pensive as war. It takes men out of the across the Atlantic and sweep America. producing class and makes them pen. It is a consummation devoutly to be sioners upon the public bounty. It ex- wished. We are in a high state of prospends vast sums of money in arms, pro- perity, and the people are giving most of their attention to things material. Mateend? To destroy as many lives and as rial prosperity is to be desired, but in | forget about "chitlins." much property as possible. By and by, order that we be a great people it must the sensible men of the world will see be accompanied by the spirit of that how foolish and sinful is this waste, and religion which exalteth a nation. There is encouragement in the revivals in England to ministers of the gospel and others who are laboring in America for the promotion of the religion of the Bible. It is naced the health and even the life of ing the gospel in its purity and simplicity, and leaving the results to Almighty God, who, in His own way, will take care of them.

Food for Millions,

recently in Chicago before United States the middle ages, of yesterday, and still Food was the problem of antiquity, of is the most unavoidable question in the portant in America than ever before.

istence, there is always a large class who The arrest of several men in Chicago never get enough to eat, and whose mar ated aristol through the mails brought est diminution means death by starva-the fight of five years to a climax. When

Chicago, many of whom are said to have been supplied by the alleged illegal mail religion was primarily due to the agricultural wealth of the Nile delta. That rich were again in operation. Attorney Henry land brought forth such abundant crops Morton for the drug wholesale house de-clared that of the 40,000 druggists in the United States 8,000 were known to be busing adulterated drugs, placing the a class did arise, and for centuries flourished. Even to-day Egypt, though trampled by almost every armed power, and the battleground of hungry rulers, is herself well fed, and with the completion of the great dam at Assouan will be more so peasantry have had food of a sort. is a school of historical criticism which even claims that the crusades were (ought because Syrian trade was desired by western merchants, and Palestine ter ritory needed by younger sons of Europe's noble houses. These questions are academic, however, so far as America is concerned. Problems we have, and plenty of them; but they are essentially of distribution, not production. There is no

hungry, according to Dr. Patten, who says:

"A new civilization is now possible to which those of the past can offer few analogies. Individual struggle has practically ceased. A sufficiency of food comes to the unskilled laborer, and the increase of population, even when augmented by a million immigrants a year, does not increase the pressure. We have higher standards to-day, with 30,000,000 people, than we had two generastatement continues:

"As the result of our investigation justice compels us to state that the mass of positive evidence there shown is absolutely beyond dispute. We came away burdened with humiliation that such a condition of affairs could be possible in a city where so many competent pharmacists are employed in dispensing medicines, because the fraudulent character of the article dispensed could have been proved by the simplest test.

"It is our desire publicly to commend the investigation that is being made of the frauds to which druggists have fallent of the provided of the provi

need why any one in America should be

We have the wheat that Europe has, but we have it more abundantly. We have more extensive grazing regions, and, with corn for fodder, have superior facilities for raising cattle. Fork never took its proper place in the diet of the world until the great cornfields of the West came into existence.

"To think of the changes in diet that the cheapening of sugar has made is to realize in a measure what an increase of population will follow the full utilization of available root crops. We have combined the resources on which the civilization of North Europe depends, and those which made the ancient civilizations of the South.

"Coincident with this improvement in food and transportation have come social betterments that have lengthened life and made people more healthy. Great scourges like the mediaeval plagues are so well under control that they have ceased to be grievous afflictions."

they have ceased to be grievous unitetions.

"Food, health, capital and mobility
of men and goods are the four essentials
to progress. All of them are now
abundantly supplied and capable of indefinite increase. Must not this be the
basis of a great social transformation,
changing our linstitutions, 'habits and
traditions until they establish a social
adjustment as complete as the present
economic situation, permits? If there
was a break in traditions, institutions
and ideals when civilization moved from
Southern to Northern Europe, a still
greater crisis is before us when American civilization matches American possibilities."

The President's Visit.

President Roosevelt promises to visit Richmond. When he comes he will see an attractive city, and he will be politely received by our people.

All the signs point to a real old-fash loned Virginia Christmas, and so ligt us hope it will be all over the State, "from where the everlasting sea waves beat their ontinuous refrain upon the white-sanded shores of Accomac, westward to where the Alpine peaks of the grand old Alleghanies look down into the chambers of the setting sun," or words to that effect.

Mrs. Chadwick says she will tell the soon as she pays off all of her outstanding paper. Some forty or fifty years ago old folks used to please the kids by telling them how many pretty little hirds they would catch when the sky should fall.

female suffrage are greatly encouraged by a late decision of the Vermont Supreme Court that a female murderer has a much right to be hung as a man.

Currency makes the startling announce ment that there is urgent need for more five dollar bills. And right here at Christmas time, too.

The United States Comptroller of the

ple believe it is really more blessed to give than to receive, just at this season,

job of selecting a wife for the young king was too much for the Cabinet.

Japan claims to have annexed Man churia. Kuropatkin thinks, however, that the announcement is a little premature.

There is life in the old land yet, and a good deal of it, as the lovely Christmas time will fully demonstrate.

good things in old Virginia, don't let us

Secretary Hitchcock will in future be especial about speaking in a Pickwickian

Dr. "Cassie" Chadwick will reach New York during the happy Yuletide. The open fireplace is getting in its

work all right this season. By all means let us have a safe and

And Some Who Will. may be supposed that there are soverad capitalists who will not worry this yea to the size and contents of Mrs. Chadde Cristman stocking.—Portland Ore

IF YOU'RE ONE

Of the unfortunate persons who suffer from indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Flatulency, Billousness, Costveness, Kidney Troubles or Sieepieseness, why don't you fry the Bitters. Its post record of cures surely proves its value. Then it is also unequalled in cases of Chilla, Colds or Malaria. Get a bothe to-day from your Druggist also mak for a free copy of our 1905 Almanac. It contains much that will interest you.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

LAWSON TELLS ANOTHER STORY.

The newspaper man who reads after Thomas W. Lawson, reaches the conviction that a first-class reporter was spolled when he became a stock jobber. He is a most interesting writer. He tells a story well and he makes his comment as he goes along, like an experienced editor whose business it is to draw a moral from a tale. If he is relating facts, he is putting them together in a most attractive way; if he is drawing on his imagination in his embellishments, he is doing it with the skill

Is drawing on his imagination in his embelishments, he is doing it with the skill of an artist. Lawson is certainly giving a good show.

His article in the current number of Everybedy's Magazine, just to hand, deals with the famous case of The Bay Slate Gas Company, in which "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware, was the principal actor, and H. H, Rogers, of the Standard Oli Company, played an important part behind the scenes. The directors of the company, believing that the gas war was over, had met at the Hoffman House, in New York, on Friday, October 16, 1806. Lawson and his friends were largely interested in the stock of this company, and he and his associates were in merry good, when the least on Friday, October 16, 1896. Lawson and his ricends were largely interests in the stock of this company and he and his associates were in merry mood, when the telephone bell rang and Addicks was called up. He spoke in his usual tone of voice and received with perfect composure a message from his private secretary. Fred. Keller. Addicks gave no sign of excitement, but when the conversation was over, hung up the 'phone and invited Lawson to see him in a private room. As he enhanced the business of the business to the business to the business to the business. tered the room, he went to his bureau, took a pistol out and slipped it into his pocket. He then lay down on a lounge and Lawson says that when he looked on him, he could not believe his own eyes, so great was the change in Addicks's ex-He looked like the ghost of his former self and said in a tone of des pression. He looked like the grost of his tollier set and when he recovered pair, "My God. I'm ruined," then fell in a faint on the floor. When he recovered he told Lawson that the game was up, that Dwight Braman had had himself appointed receiver of the company; had raided the Wilmington office immediately after he was appointed; broken open desks, taken all the papers he could find, and that in an hour or so he would be in Philadelphia and in possession of all the books and papers of Addicks. Furthermore, he had a court order for the bank accounts and the right to take charge of the company's funds. Addicks admitted that the trap was perfect and that he had been caught with every bar down; that it meant ruin for him and the country and that his own machinery would be turned against him. Lawson intimates that Addicks was on the verge of suicide and leaves the impression that he would have shot himself, but for Lawson's interference. But he provailed upon Addicks and at least to find out what had struck them. Addicks was sure that it was all a Standard Oil plot to ruin him, but Lawson was equally sure that it was all a Standard Oil plot to ruin him, but Lawson was equally sure that it was an independent operation. The telephone bell rang again; it was Fred. Keller, talking from Addicks's house, and he gave the details of what had happened. Dwight Braman, a former Boston broker, now a New York capitalist and promoter, had suddenly appeared in Wilmington, Del., accompanied by Roger Foster, a New York attorney, representing William Buchanan, one of the original holders of Bay State Gas income bonds. He held \$100,000. The trie had gone before Judge Wales and pleading that the interest on the bonds was in default and that Addicks's was dissipating the assets of the company, had succeeded in inducing the judge to appoint Braman receiver. The whole performance was put through with such rapidity that not one of Addicks's innumerable honchmen of it and so no warning could be given in any direction. Braman lost not a monent, for the instant his receivership appointment was signed, he pounced down on the Delaware offices of the Bay State and seized everything they contained.

He was waiting there for the first train to Philadelphia for the purpose of capturing the head officers of the corporation, which were located there.

Addicks instructed Keller to rush the books of the company into a trunk together with all the private papers in Addicks's safe and to proceed at once to New York, where he would be beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Addicks and Lawson then returned to the large parlor and explained to the waiting directors what had occurred. Addicks instructed the secretary to take the trunk upon its survival and disappear. In the meantime, the company's coursel advised that he arrival and disappear. In the meantime the company's counsel advised that he and the other directors barricade themselves in their rooms at the Hoffman, to frustrate any attempt to get legal service on them, for they all knew that Braman

frustrate any attempt to get legal service on them, for they all thew that and Foster as soon as they realized they were balked in Philadelphia, would go to the New York courts for additional powers—which they afterwards did.

These plans having been arranged, Lawson hurried to the office of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oli man, at No. 28 Broadway, and told him all that had occurred, the character of the character of the court of the character of Rogers agreed that the situation looked as though it had been made for his interest. for it left Lawson and Addicks at his mercery, but on the disadvantage side there for it left Lawson and Addicks at his mercery, out on the disavantage sate there were several weighty considerations. "His acceptance of the opportunity," says Lawson, "would work such losses to the public and to my friends that, though the responsibility might be laid to Braman and Foster, I would fight so viciously that no one would be spared. Besides, between the addicks scandal and that other no one would be spared. Besides, between the Addicks scandal and that other which we agreed must unquestionably lurk in the hasty appointment of the receiver, the whole affair must eventually be ventilated in court." Rogers saw this and promised to do anything in his power to assist Lawson and Addicks.

The next day Braman and Foster arrived in New York, in a rage, and made the air blue with their denunciations. Lawson dickered with them for some time and then hurried back to Addicks, with whom he had a short interview. He then worst to see Powers told him that Bramen and Tourish and here there

went to see Rogers. Rogers told him that Braman and Foster had been there ahead of him and made a strong bid for a partnership with him, but that he did ahead or aim and made a strong out for a particularly with the information that he was in no way interested. In the meantime Foster and Braman secured an order from New York courts to take possession of all the company's property and then laid siegs to Addicks's quarters in the noffman. There was great excitement. They batto Addicks's quarters in the noffman. There was great excitement. They battered down doors in their efforts to find Addicks, but he dodged them until he was finnily caught in a freight elevator. But he had with him no books, papers or

The following week Addicks led an expedition to Wilmington in an effort to get the court to release the receivership, but had his labor and expense for his pains. On Wednesday morning Braman called on Lawson and when he had thrown his coat and hat aside, said: "If there is any business to be done in this matter, it must be done quick." There was some dickering, but finally Lawson asked him what was his price and Braman replied, "Buchanan must have the face of his bonds and interest, \$150,000, and we must have at least \$150,000 for our trouble and expense. The agreed that if this money should be paid it would only be a matter of the number of minutes required to get details fixed before everything would be as it was sefore he had interfered. He even agreed that if he did not make good, he would not receive the money. He would ask for no pay until he had delivered the goods. He also told Lawson that he had named the very low figure of \$150,000, because he expected to invest what he received in Bay State Gas stock at \$8; sell it at from \$10 to \$20 and make half a million.

At this point Lawson interjects the following comment: "But this is outrageou At this point Lawson interjects the following comment: "But this is outrageous, you say, You call the performance I have described by hard names! Surely our courts are not also the creatures of "Frenzied Finance"? you ask. I warn my readers that this narrative is no more than a record of events occurring within my knowledge, and that dark and vicious as the pictures seem, they are photographs of actual happenings. Nor should the public conclude that the dishonor and dishonesty revealed in connection with Bay State Gas is exceptional. On the contrary, such doings are the rule in the affairs of great financial operations. Into the rissuch doings are the rule in the affairs of great financial operations. Into the rig ging and launching of almost every big financial operation in the United States, dur the last twenty years, double dealing, sharp practice, and jobbery has entered ing the last twenty years, double dealing, snarp practice, and probley has elected, and what is more the men interested and participating in have profited thereby. If the details of the great reorganization and trustification deals put through since 1885 could be laid bare, eight out of ten of our most successful stock-jobbing financiers would be in a fair way to get into State or Federal prisons."

The question then was how to get the money to pay Braman, and Lawson went Rogers. Rogers said that he could not advance the money nor in any way become entangied, as to do so might get him into a serious tangle. But he finally suggested a way. He delivered a lecture on the political situation, saying that unless something should be done to carry several of the doubtful States, Bryan would suggrested a way. He delivered a lecture on the political situation, saying that unless something should be done to coarry several of the doubtful States, Bryan would be elected, the worst panic the country had ever seen would be precipitated, business would go to smash, rich men would be rained and poor men would be thrown out of employment. He further said that in order to carry the election for McKinley's cousin, Osborne, through John Moore, of the Wall Street brokerage more of Moore & Schley. He said that it would be legitimate for the National Committee to pay out money to carry Driaware and that he (Rogers) would arranged that the coln to satisfy Braman and Foster would come through that channel.

In this way he would be completely protected and it was so arranged.

Lawson again comments: "Doubtless the jaw-abiding citiz-ns of the doubtful States, Bryan would be received to the same than the coln to satisfy Braman and Foster would come through that channel.

Lawson again comments: "Doubtless the jaw-abiding citiz-ns of the doubtful states, Bryan would the helday, will be closed on that day, and the holiday will be general. The wholesale produce and the retail the wholesale produce and the redail the wholesale produce and the closed.

The wholesale produce and the redail the holiday will be general.

The wholesale produce and the redail and the closed.

The wholesale produce and the redail the wholesale produce and the redail and the wholesale produce and the re

States, who read this and learn how the "system" defeated their will at the polls will cry, monstrous! Can such things be done in America? and then will resume their interrupted occupation of let well enough alone. However, this is aside from

Lawson then turns aside from his narrative to explain how members on Con-Lawson then turns aside from his narrative to explain how members on Congress and other officials of government take advantage of their knowledge of government affairs to make money in stock trading. "If, for instance," says he, "a new law is to be passed, which must favorably affect a given stock, legislators, who are on the inside, often buy thousands of shares to represent the profit of the rise in value neumbent on its passage. Or, perhaps, there is to go through a law which, will interfere with the special privilege of another stock and request to which will interfere with the special privilege of another stock and reduces its price. Those in possession of advance information go short of that stock—that is sell for future delivery—and profit by the drop. Again, if a high official of the government were about to issue a proclamation against a foreign nation and should desire secretly to make a million or so out of the panic, which he knew must fol-low the announcement he would cast about him for a broker who would preserve his sacred confidence." Lawson adds that all these transactions were done through the firm of Moore & Schley, who had a branch office in Washington, for they knew that the secret would be kept sacred.

And so the arm of Moore & Schley was selected to handle this affair between

And so the firm of Moore & Schley was selected to handle this affair between Rogers and Lawson. John Moore, the senior member of the firm, took the matter in hand and called in Osborne, who had already been talked to. He told Osborne that he had been over Addicks affairs with Lawson and that there was no question in his mind that Addicks should have what was necessary to carry Delaware and that he had better have the committee ready to put in between \$550,000 and \$400,000, if it should be called for. Osborne then speke his place and declared that the committee would do what was decided best. All this, says Lawson, was playacting for the benefit of Rogers's alibi. acting for the benefit of Rogers's alibi.

acting for the benefit of Rogers's alibi.

Lawson then had to straighten out some tangles with Addicks, but finally got Addicks into line. There was a moeting then at Foster's home, in New York, and the whole matter was finally arranged. The papers were fixed up and on Saturday morning the parties all assembled in the court-room at Wilmington.

The scene in court is thus described: "Court came to order. Foster aroso, an nounced that the claims of his client had been satisfied and made a formal motion to dismiss the receivership. Judge Wales formally consented, and as the clerk of the court was entering the dismissal in his minuts book, my partner /telephoned the facts to me. I sent back the word that my directors were resigning—had resigned—that Rogers's directors were being flected—had been elected; that the Bost ton Gas Companies were now transferred to Rogers.

"My partner whispered my words to John Moore's partner and Rogers's counsel."

At once the two dress-suit cases, each loaded with currency, were slipped to Braman At once the two dress-suit cases, each loaded with currency, were slipped to Braman and Foster. Simultaneously the messenger who was to telephone to their broker rose and quickly left the court-room. A brief time longer was consumed in signing receipts, certificates and other legal papers, and then the performance was over.

and Foster. Simultaneously the messenger who was to telephone to the rose and quickly left the court-room. A brief time longer was consumed ing receipts, certificates and other legal papers, and then the performance the hencemen in the rear, who can Addicks arose and went out among his henchmen in the rear, who causely surrounded him. In the bustle Braman and Foster, each with his own booty, fled,

The most startling part of Lawson's story is that Addicks had told some of his

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregorle, Drops and Sootling Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrheea and Wind Colle. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

henchmen who were well known thugs that the money in the suit cases really belonged to him and was to have been distributed among them for campaign purposes, but that it had been taken away from him, and actually arranged that these thugs should be at the station; should have a mix up and get possession of the suit

cases and make off with the money.

But Braman and Foster suspected something of the sort and rushed with their But Braman and Foster suspected something of the sort and rushed with their booty to a private car and in this way escaped. In the meantime Lawson had made arrangements with his broker to buy large blocks of Bay State Gas stock upon a word of nutice from him. He had the telephone connection arranged, and as soon as the case was settled in court, gave instructions to buy. The broker cought thousands of shares of stock for Lawson's account and the price was rushed rapidly up. Lawson sold his stock at \$10 a share and then sold short for he knew that another suit was to be entered. When this suit was entred, he "covered" his short sales and ins way made a pile of money on both sides of the deal. Braman and Foster, so far from making money, were heavy losers. This so shattered the nerves of Braman and Foster, he concludes, that they retired, having made up their minds that they did not know so much about one end of frenzied ing made up their minds that they did not know so much about one end of frenzied finance as they did about the other. "However," says Lawson in conclusion, "nothing came of the suit in question which depressed the stock, for it was evid at when he transfer of the Boston Gas Company to Rogers's control became known that the Bay State Gas Association had at least run out too long a run. The losses caused by the market action of the Bay State stock in these four days so mixed up Graman and Foster in their financial accounts that later they were sued client, Buchanan, who in court stated that he in turn was so confused as to what was done in connection with this business, that he really knew less after it was over than before the suits were brought. But one thing was indelibly impressed over than being—that his bonds had disappeared in the whirl and that he had not received anything for them. 'I think this suit is still pending.

DECEMBER 22ND IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Alexandria taken from the Greeks by the Saracens, under Amri, after a siege of fourteen months.

1558.
The great seal of England delivered to Sir Nicholas Bacon, with the style of Lord Kesper, then first adopted. 1620.

Landing of the first settlers at Plymouth. The total number of them was 101, of which fifty died during the winter.

Francis Nicholson made Governor of Maryland.

1715.

The Pretender (Chevalier de St. George), son of James II, of Scotland. the deposed King of England, arrived at Peterhead, and was proclaimed

King of England. 1803. Louislana taken possession of by the Americans.

Embargo; the ports of the United States closed against British com-

James Clinton, an American general, died. He was a firm patriot of

1818. The Indians attacked and defeated at Ecchanachaca by the Americans,

under General Claiburn, who destroyed the town, 200 houses, with a large quantity of provisions.

Two hundred and fifty troops from Texas invading Mexico, were de-

MONDAY WILL BE A GENERAL HOLIDAY

Business Houses and Stores Will Course on Philanthrophic Subbe Closed, as Well as the Markets.

On Monday next business will be suson Monuay next business will be sus-pended throughout the city in recognition of Christmas, which falls on Sunday. All of the large wholesale and retail stores will be closed on that day, and

WOMAN WORKS AT PUMPS AND HELPS SAVE SHIP

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) (Special to The Thiese-Dates)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 21—
The Austrian steamship Lucia, Captain Zaev.ch, arrived here yesterday with nine men and one woman rescued five hundred miles off the Spanish coast from the sinking three masted schooner Stewiacke.

For five days those aboard the schoon-

wiacke.

For five days those aboard the schooner had been expecting to be engulfed at any moment, and when the Lucia hove in sight half of the Stewlacke was be

neath the waves.

During all these days and nights of terror Captain Airey's wife played the part
of a heroine. She not only encouraged
those at the pumps, but took her turn
also in the effort to keep the vessul
affect.

affoat.

Mrs. Airey is a modeat little woman, and the tales of her deeds were obtained from members of the crew.

BRIDE'S SICK MOTHER HEARD NUPTIALS BY 'PHONE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 21.—Harry U.
Walton and Itiss Martha Louise von
Matre, or Washington, were married at
the Hotel Stafford Monday.
The br de's mother was unable to attend the wadding because of litness, but
it was not intended that she should miss
the ceremony, and so a long distance telephone was rigged up in her room in
The aeremony here was performed in
the parior of the front suite, second floor,
and the persons participating stood in
front of the telephone, before which a
large megaphone had been swims.
Communication was established with the
mother, forty-five miles away. Every

mother, forty-five miles away. Every into the megaphone.

The sick woman telephoned her congratulations.

DELIVER LECTURES FOR TRAINED NURSES

Memorial Hospital. The management of the Memorial Hospital training school have completed arrangements for a course of lectures to be delivered in the amphitheatre of the hos-

jects to be Inaugurated at

pital at least once a month.

the city will be asked to attend. The subjects promises to be most interesting, and some of the prominent men in the State will deliver them. The series will probably include such subjects as "The Nurse in Institutions for Children," "The Professional Woman With the Poor," "The Nurse in State Institutions," and other topics which will permit of interesting papers.

esting papers.

The first of the series will be delivered bee, who will have as his subject, "The Rescue of Children From Unfavorable

Environments."

Nurses from all of the training schools in the city, as well as the graduate nurses, are expected to be present. The lecture will be delivered in the main amphitheatre, the entrance to which is on the Broad Street side of the hospital.

CUULDN'T BUY PRESENT FOR BABY, CUT ITS THROAT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NPIW YORK December 21.—Secause she
could not buy a Christmas present for her
three-year-old daughter, Mrs. Mary Metzsar,
of Jersey City, yesterday cut the little girls
throat. The child's screems attracted nightbors, who rescued her. The mother was arrested. The child may die.

Tutt's Pills

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Eleganty sugar quated.

Take No Substitute